

GULYAKIN, I.V., doktor biol. nauk, prof.; SELYUTINA, L.G., aspirant

Reaction of corn to periodic nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium  
application [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no. 3:105-116 '58.  
(MIRA 11:?)

Corn(Maize)  
(Plants--Nutrition)

GULYAKIN, I.V., prof., doktor biol.nauk.; YUDINTSEVA, Ye,V., kand.biol.nauk.,  
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PETROVA, R.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Radiostrontium in relation to calcium, and radiocesium in relation  
to potassium in soil and plants. Izv. TSKhA no.5:29-42 '58.  
(MIRA 11:11)  
(Strontium--Isotapes) (Cesium--Isotapes) (Minerals in soil)

17(1)

AUTHORS: Gulyakin, I. V., Yudintseva, Ye. V. SOV/20-123-2-45/50

TITLE:  $\text{Co}^{60}$  Supply to Plants and Its Accumulation in the Crop  
(Postupleniye  $\text{Co}^{60}$  v rasteniya i yego nakopleniye v urozhaye)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 2, pp 368-370  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is well-known, the lack of trace elements, especially of cobalt, causes disturbances in the development of animals and plants (Refs 1,2). The fact that cobalt is absorbed by plants in very small portions only, makes it difficult to determine its absorption and storage in organs during various stages of development though even minute quantities of trace elements can be determined by means of radioactive isotopes. As it can be seen from publications (Refs 3,4), a supply of lime diminishes cobalt absorption from the soil. The authors used wheat (*Triticum Persicum*) and peas (the type "Capital") for experiments in water and sand cultures. The plants were alternatingly placed into the solution with  $\text{Co}^{60}$  every 24 hours. The  $\text{Co}^{60}$  doses applied did not cause any effect on the growth of the plants

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$\text{Co}^{60}$  Supply to Plants and Its Accumulation in the Crop SOV/20-123-2-45/50

(Table 1). The cobalt absorbed by the plants is stored mainly in the root system (Table 2). Towards the end of the process of growth a relatively greater storage in the overground organs is observed. The Co-absorption continues during the whole period of growth (Fig 3) and has its climax at the time of maturity. In this process the absorption of cobalt is more intense during the early stages of development. The Co-storage per unit of plant dry substance decreases with the proceeding growth of the plants: in the case of ripe wheat about 5 fold, in the case of peas 2.5 fold, as compared to the Co-concentration in young plants. This is the case in vegetative and reproductive parts of the plants (Table 4). The relative  $\text{Co}^{60}$ -distribution is not equal in some overground organs of wheat during various stages of development (Table 4). This holds also for the pea, which, however, conditions unchanged stores about 8 times the Co-quantity as compared to wheat (Table 5). There are 5 tables and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im. K. A.  
Card 2/3 Timiryazeva (Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev)

Gulyakin, I. V.

22(4): 27(0) PAGE 1 BOOK REPORT/REPORT 20W/2000

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2d, Geneva, 1958  
 Radiobiology; radiobiology i radiobiology i radiobiology  
 (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine  
 Series, 1st-vo Glav. upr. po ispol'stvenyu atomnoj energii pri  
 Sovete Ministrów SSSR, 1959. 459 p. 8,000 copies printed. (Series:  
 Pozytyvnye Muzhicheskoye knigopisatel'stvo po atomu i pol'zovaniyu atomnoj energii.)

General Ed.: A.P. Isabedinskij, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Medical  
 Sciences; Ed.: Z.S. Shirkova; Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Basal'.  
 SCIENTISTS: This book is intended for physicians, scientists, and engineers  
 as well as for professors and students of physics, radiobiology and  
 radiation medicine taught.

CONTENTS: This is Volume 5 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet  
 scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of  
 Atomic Energy, held on September 1-15, 1958 in Geneva. Volume 5 contains  
 20 reports edited by Candidates of Medical Sciences S.V. Lavinitskij and V.Y.  
 Belov. The reports cover problems of the biological effects of ionizing  
 radiation, future consequences of radiation in man, doses, genetic effects  
 of radiation, treatment of radiation sickness, uses of radioactive isotopes  
 in medical and biological research, uses of radioactive energy for diagnostic  
 and therapeutic purposes, soil absorption of uranium fission products,  
 their intake by plants, and their storage in plants and foodstuffs.  
 References accompany each report.

20W/2000 Reports of Soviet Scientists (Cont.)

Chernyshev, and Ye.V. Tishchenko, The Plant Intake of Strontium, Cesium, and  
 Thorium Products and Their Storage in the Crop (Report No. 2311) 557  
 Mechanism of the Radiation Effect on Heredity and the Problem  
 of Radiosensitivity (Report No. 2078) 572  
 Chernyshev, G.G., and N.N. Arshanskij, Cytogenetic Effect of Ionizing Radiation  
 on Root of Higher Germ Cells (Report No. 2476) 585  
 Arshanskij, S.I., K.P. Garkina, S.D. Goldin, I.I. Yermilina, V.O. Zhdanov,  
 S.V. Zhdanov, O.M. Kapitonova, P.S. Klyutina, I.Z. Mikhlin, A.A. Proskuryakov,  
 N.I. Serebrenikova, and A.P. Serebrenikov, Genetic Effects of Radiation and the  
 Selection of Microorganisms Producing Antibiotics (Report No. 2451) 596  
 AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (66770.151)

20W/2000  
 145-60

1)

GULYAKIN, I. V. and V. M. KEECHKOVSKIY

"Entry of Radioactive Strontium Into Plants and Accumulation of It in the Harvest  
of Various Agricultural Crops."

Soviet Scientists Concerning the Dangers of Nuclear-Weapon Tests, p. 53,  
Publishing House of the Main Administration for the Use of Atomic Power,  
Council of Ministers USSR, Moscow 1959.

GULYAKIN, I.V., doktor biol.nauk, prof.

Use of fertilizers in the forthcoming seven-year plan. Izv.  
TSKhA no.2:25-44 '59. (MIR 12:8)  
(Fertilizers and manures)

GULYAKIN, I.V., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; YUDINTSEVA, Ye.V., kand.biolog.  
nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of continuous fertilizer use on the accumulation of  
radioactive fission products in oats. Izv.TSKhA no.3:37-56  
'59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Oats--Fertilizers and manures) (Radioactive substances)

GULYAKIN, I.V., prof., doktor biolog. nauk.; YUDINTSEVA, Ye.V., kand. biolog. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NEUBERG, Ya., aspirant; LEVINA, E.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Investigating the proportion between strontium-90 and calcium in soils and in plants. Izv. TSKhA no.5:29-46 '59 (MIRA 13:3)  
(Calcium) (Strontium) (Plants--Assimilation)

GULYAKIN, I.V., prof., doktor biologicheskikh nauk; YUDINTSEVA, Ye.V.,  
kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Accumulation of fission products in different crops as related to  
soil properties. Izv.TSKhA no.6:19-38 '59. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Radioactive fallout)

GULYAKIN, I. V. and YUDINTSEVA, Ye. V.

"Agrochemistry of Fragmental Elements."

report presented at the Seventh International Congress of the Intl. Society  
of Soil Science, Madison, Wisconsin, 15-23 Aug 1960.

Soil Museum, Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, Moscow.

GULYAKIN, I.V., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, prof.

Principles of efficient fertilizer usage in the non-Chernozem  
zone. Izv. TSKhA no.2:53-60 '60. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Fertilizers and manures)

GULYAKIN, I.V., doktor biologicheskikh nauk prof.; YUDINTSEVA, Ye. V.,  
kand. biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVINA, E.M.,  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Proportion between cesium-137 and potassium in soil and plants.  
Izv, TSKhA no.3:18-29 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Cesium)  
(Potassium)  
(Plants--Assimilation)

GULYAKIN, L.V., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, prof.; YUDINTSEVA, Ye.V.,  
kand.biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Accession of cobalt by plants and its accumulation in the yield  
[with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.5:114-122 '60. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Plants--Assimilation) (Cobalt)

GULYAKIN, I.V.; YUDINTSEVA, Ye.V.

Plant uptake of some radioactive fission products and their accumulation  
in crops. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.biol. no.6:874-885 N-D '60. (MIRA.13:11)

1. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni  
K.A.Timiryazeva.

(RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES)  
(PLANTS--ASSIMILATION)

GULYAKIN, I.V., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, prof.; YUDINTSEVA, Ye.V.,  
kand.biologicheskikh nauk; LEVINA, E.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Accumulation of strontium-90 in farm crops depending on its concen-  
trate in soil. Izv. TSKhA no.6:7-22 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Soils—Strontium content) (Field crops)

GULYAKIN, I.V., prof.

V.M. Klechkovskii, academician of the Lenin All-Union Academy  
of Agricultural Sciences. Izv. TSKhA no.2:~~10~~-212 '61.  
(MIRA 14:8)  
(Klechkovskii, Vsevolod Mavrikievich, 1900-)

GULYAKIN, I.V., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, prof.; YUDINTSEVA, Ye.V.,  
kand. biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;  
LEVINA, E.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of the stable cesium isotope on the Cs-137 accession  
by plants. Izv. TSKhA no. 5:97-111 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Soils—Cesium content)  
(Plants, Effect of cesium on)

GULYAKIN, I.V., doktor biolog. nauk, prof.; YUDINTSEVA, Ye.V., kand.  
biolog. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVINA, E.M., mladshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of stable strontium on the uptake of strontium-90 by  
plants. Izv. TSKhA no.6:97-109 '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Plants, Effect of strontium on)

GULYAKIN, Ivan Vasil'yevich; YUDINTSEVA, Yekaterina Vasil'yevna;  
ANDREYENKO, Z.D., red.; MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Radioactive fission products in soils and plants] Radioaktiv-  
nye produkty deleniia v pochve i rasteniiakh. Moskva, Gosetom-  
izdat, 1962. 275 p.  
(Plants, Effect of radioactivity on )

GULYAKIN, I.V., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, prof.; GULOVA, N.M., kand.  
biologicheskikh nauk, dotsent; BOGOMOLOVA, N.I., aspirant

Effect of the conditions of nutrition on the yield and nitrogen  
content of corn and forage beans in mixed plantations [with sum-  
mary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.3:7-18 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Corn (Maize) —Fertilizers and manures)  
(Beans— Fertilizers and manures)

GULYAKIN, I.V., doktor biolog. nauk. prof.; YUDINOVICH, Ye.V., kand.  
biolog. nauk, starschy rezhchyy setruidnik

Effect of a methodical use of fertilizers on the accumulation  
of radicisotopes in crops. Izv. TSKHA no.6:138-150 '63.  
(MIRA 17:8)

GULYAKIN, I.V., prof., doktor biolog. nauk

Fertilizing grain crops. Izv. TSKHA no.1:9-20 '64.

(MIRA 17:4)

l. Kafedra agrokhimii i biokhimii Moskovskoy ordena Lenina  
sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni Timiryazeva.

Макаров, А.А., проф., доцент кафедры почв; Митрохин, В.В., канд. сельскохоз. наук;  
Солдатенков, Ю.М.; Смирнов, Г.Г., кандидат сельскохоз. наук; Тимирязев, Е.Н.;  
Чубанов, В.А., кандидат сельскохоз. наук.

Current problems of the chemicalization of agriculture in the  
non-Chernozem zone. Izv. TSKhA no 2:8-19 (1988).

(Израиль, 1988:12)

I. Кафедра агрономии Механической инженерии и радиотехнической  
и химической академии имени А.А. Тимирязева.

PETERBURGSKIY, A.V., prof.; ASAROV, K.S.K., dots.; PLESHKOV, B.P.,  
dots.; SMIRNOV, P.M., dots.; VOROB'YEV, F.K., dots.[deceased];  
GULYAKIN, I.V., prof.; YUDIN, F.A., dots.; KLECHKOVSKIY,  
V.M., akademik, red.; SHLEPANOV, V.M., red.

[Agrochemistry] Agrokhimia. Moskva, Kolos, 1962. 527 p.  
(MIRA 18:1)

GOLYAKIN, I.V., prof., doktor biologicheskikh nauk; dozent VI, kand. prirodn. i tekhn. nauk; kand. biolog. nauk; GIL'yAKHEVA, E.I., aspirant; DZHUR, M.P., aspirant

Crop yields and nitrogen accumulation on forage beans as related to the conditions of nutrition. Izv. TSEKA no.3:117-125 '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

I. Kafedra agrokhimii i biokhimii Moskovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni Timiryazeva.

GULYAKIN, I.V., prof. doktor biolog. nauk; YUDIN, D.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; SHKEL', S.Ye., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; SIROTKINA, I.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Efficient use of fertilizers as a means for the intensification of agriculture; results of studies on the systems of the use of fertilizers in field crop rotation on the "Dubki" Experimental and Training Farm. Izv. TSKHA no.5:74-82 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra agrokhimii i biokhimii Moskovskoy ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni Timiryazeva.

GULYAKIN, I.V., doktor biol. nauk; YUDINTSEVA, Ye.V., doktor  
biolog. nauk; KOROVKINA, A.V., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Effect of mechanical fractions of the soil on the uptake of  
strontium 90 by a plant. Izv. TSKHA no.4:36-47 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra agrokhimii i biofizicheskaya laboratoriya Moskovskoy  
sel'skokhozyaystvennoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Timiryazeva.  
Submitted February 16, 1965.

СИМБАУ, Н. Г.

Gulyakov, N. G. - "Tissue therapy with dried placenta in treating keratitis and residual cloudiness of the cornea", Uchen. zapishi (Upr. nauch.-issled. inst. oftalmologii im. prof. Girshman), Vol. V, 1940, p. 22-29.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1940).

GULYAKOV, M. F.

Gulyakov, M. F. "Dried placenta in treating keratitis and residual cloudiness of the cornea," Oftalmol. zhurnal, 1949, No. 1, p. 24-29.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 18, 1949).

GULYAKOV, M. F.

Combined therapy of pyogenic ulcers of the cornea and  
of ulcerative keratitis with dionine and with sodium  
albucide. Vest. oft., Moskva 33 no.1:34-35 Jan-Feb 1954.

(CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Eye Division of Zaporozh'ye Railroad Hospital.

GULYAKOV, M.F.

Diseases of the eye associated with dental lesions. Vest.oft.  
34 no.4:37-38 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya Zaporozhskoy sheleznodorozhnay bol'-  
nitsy.

(МКБ, diseases,  
in teeth dis.)  
(ТБНД, diseases,  
with eye dis.)

GULYAKOV, M.F.

Causation of hysterical amblyopia and amaurosis. Oft. zhur. 14 no.1:  
41-43 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Zheleznodorozhnaya bol'nitsa st. Zaporozh'ye l-ye.  
(HYSTERIA) (AMAUROSIS)

GULYAKOV, M.F.

Case of the 16-year presence of a foreign body in the anterior chamber of the eye without reactive symptoms. Oft. zhur. 15 no.5: 298-299 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz zheleznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy stantsii Zaporozh'ye 1-ye Stalinskoy zheleznoy dorogi.  
(EYE-FOREIGN BODIES)

GULYAKIN, M.F.; FOMIN, N.N.; SHAIUSHEV, Yu.P. (Moskva)

Some aspects of the use of oxygen under increased pressure in  
an experiment and in a clinic. Eksper. khir. i anest. 9 no.3:  
8-13 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:3)

TIKHONOV, I. I., Kand. med. nauk, Vsesoyuznyy vystavok: Khirurgiya.  
(Moskva)

Some aspects of surgical treatment of cardiac cancer. Khirurgija  
40 no.8:78-82 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

L 26739-66 EWT(m) JD

ACC NR: AP6007881 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0177/66/000/002/0030/0032

AUTHOR: Shaposhnikov, Yu. G. (Major in medical service, Candidate of medical sciences);  
Gulyakin, M. F. (Colonel in medical service); Fomin, N. N. (Lieutenant colonel in medical service, Candidate of medical sciences)

33  
31

2

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of oxygen under high pressure in certain pathological states. (Experimental investigation)

SOURCE: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 2, 1966, 30-32

TOPIC TAGS: blood circulation, high pressure chamber, experiment animal, rabbit

ABSTRACT: The effect of oxygen under pressure on sluggish peripheral blood circulation in animals was studied. The decrease in peripheral blood circulation was brought about by clamping the abdominal aortas immediately, above the bifurcation or by tying both outer long arteries. The operations were performed on 12 rabbits under local anesthesia. Marked muscular paralysis of the hind extremities, followed by adynamia ensued. All six animals used as controls died: five, one day after the operation and one on the sixth day. Of the experimental animals (kept in oxygen tank under 2 atm pressure), one died one day following the operation, two on the fourth day and three on the fifth day. During this period, the experimental animals showed activity,

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26739-66

ACC NR: AP6007881

took food and liquid. In another experiment, 30 rabbits were used (15-15). Their outer long arteries were tied and cut. The experimental animals were kept 2 hours daily in an oxygen chamber for 5-8 days. They showed activity, good orientation, ate and drank and the signs of the paralysis disappeared. After removal from the chamber, the paralysis reappeared after 10-15 min. After each treatment the symptoms of paralysis diminished and in some cases disappeared completely. Chronaxia increased after the operation in all animals by some  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 times. After oxygen treatment it was lowered by some 200 times. Tissue oxygen saturation was tested and shown to be ten times as high for the oxygen-treated animals as for the controls. Clamping of abdominal aorta and ligatures of long arteries without oxygen therapy produced necrosis of the hip muscles, a phenomenon absent in the treated group.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 FV

FEDOROV, G.B.; GULYAKIN, V.D.

Zirconium and tin diffusion in stannous alloys of  $\beta$ -zirconium.  
Met. i metalloved.chist.met. no.1:170-178 '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

(Zirconium-tin alloys) (Diffusion)

✓

GULYAKIN, V. G.

GULYAKIN, V. G.: "Investigation of the automated electric drive of the pressure equipment of a blooming mill." Khar'kov, 1955. Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst imeni V. I. Lenin.  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 47, 19 November 1955. Moscow.

Gulyakin, V.G.

AUTHOR: Gulyakin, V.G. (Engineer) 110-2-16/22  
TITLE: On the selection of parameters of the stabilising transformer in circuits with electrical machine automatics. (O vybere parametrov stabiliziruyushchego transformatora v skhemakh s elektromashinnoy avtomatikoy)  
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, No.2. pp. 55-58 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: The output of many heavily-loaded machines such as rolling-mills or excavators often depends on the transient performance. In electric drives with amplidyne control the shape of the starting-current curve depends on the degree of forcing of the generator field and the ratio of the demagnetising ampere-turns of the stabilising and current windings of the amplidyne. The ampere-turns of the current winding are selected with due allowance for the value of the static load on the motor shaft and its overload capacity. It is then of practical interest to select the parameters of the stabilising transformer to give the best use of the motor. This article considers an approximate method of selecting the transformer time constant and provides justification for connecting the transformer through a potentiometer so that it can be regulated simply. The most commonly used control circuit with amplidyne is shown in Fig.1. It has been shown that for the optimum transient process in a generator-motor system, change in the generator field voltage, the generator e.m.f. and the armature speed should follow a linear law.  
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110-2-16/22

On the selection of parameters of the stabilising transformer in circuits with electrical machine automatics.

An expression is given for the field voltage at the start and end of the transient process. In practice the transient process does not, of course, follow a linear law, but a method of overcoming this difficulty is given. An approximate method is derived for selecting parameters of the stabilising transformer, and may be used to make the most effective use of the drive, either in respect of current or on the basis of system stability. The method of solving the problem is briefly summarised, with a worked example. There are 2 figures, 3 literature references (Russian).

SUBMITTED: March, 12, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov polytechnical institute (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

FAYNBERG, Yu.M.; GULYAKIN, V.G.

Study of the operation of the rolling devices of blooming mills.  
Trudy KhPI 30 no.1:105-110 '60. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Rolling mills--Electric driving)

GULYAKIN, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TERTICHNIKOV, V.N., inzh.

Calculation of transients in cross-field rotating amplifiers.  
Vest.elektroprom. 30 no.3:36-39 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)  
(Transients (Electricity)) (Rotating amplifiers)

GULYAKIN, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Selecting parameters for circuits of dynamoelectric  
control of drives. Vest.elektroprom. 31 no.2:56-59  
F '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Electric driving)

ZELENOV, Anatoliy Borisovich; TERTICHNIKOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich;  
GULYAKIN, Vladimir Grigoryevich; LIBERMAN, S.S., red.; zd-  
va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Electric drives of rolling mills; choice of the power rating  
of electric motors and calculation of the parameters of  
amplidyne control networks] Elektroprivod mekhanizmov prokat-  
nykh stanov; vybor moshchnosti dvigatelei i raschet paramet-  
rov skhem elektromashinnogo upravleniya. Pod obshchei red.  
A.B.Zelenova. Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 344 p.  
(MIRA 16:3)

(Rolling mills--Electric driving)  
(Rotating amplifiers)

24445

5-3610

S/081/61/000/006/006/015  
B101/B201

AUTHORS: Kotlyar, I. B., Gulyakov, V. M.

TITLE: Optimum acidity in the process of cyclohexanone oxime regrouping to caprolactam

PERIODICALS: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1961, 199-200,  
abstract 6Ж83 (6Zh83). ("Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol.  
(Gor'kiy)", 1959, vyp. 3, 631-636)

TEXT: Two views are maintained in the literature regarding the structure of the primary product of cyclohexanone oxime (I) regrouping to caprolactam (II) under the effect of  $H_2SO_4$  or fuming sulfuric acid. According to one, this product is an ester of the lactim form of II with  $H_2SO_4$ ; (in this case, so much fuming sulfuric acid is required for binding the water contained in commercial I and separated in the reaction that the acidity of the reaction mixture is ~80%). In the second view, this product is considered to be a salt of II with  $H_2SO_4$  (acidity need not be

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24145

S/081/61/000/006/006/015

B101/B201

Optimum acidity in the process...

more than ~50% in this case). Considering that acidity does not exceed 65% under operational conditions, and that yields of II attain 96%, the latter view may be regarded as the correct one. Optimum acidity of the reaction mixture must be such acidity as ensures a complete binding of the water, as the presence of even smallest water amounts causes the yield of II to drop sharply, while impairing its quality. Such an acidity is brought about by having the process take place in the presence of 1.5 - 2% SO<sub>3</sub>. Based on stoichiometric calculations, a diagram has been constructed of the acidity of the reaction mass as a function of the moistness of initial I, serving to determine the optimum acidity that is required for a I of a given moistness. The authors' view on the structure of the primary product of regrouping of I and on the degree of the optimum acidity that is required for obtaining maximum yields of II is confirmed by experimental data. A simple and quick method of qualitative control of an occasional water content in the reaction mixture is offered. In this method, 5 ml of the mixture are shaken with 30 ml of distilled water. If water is present (lack of SO<sub>3</sub>) a stable foam is formed, and a flaky

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S/081/61/000/006/006/015  
B101/B201

Optimum acidity in the process...

precipitate results. If there is no water (excess of  $\text{SO}_3$ ) these effects  
are never observed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 3/3

GULFARIN, V.M.

334.38

S/064/62/000/001/001/008  
B110/B138

15.8080

AUTHORS: Kotlyar, I. B., Matveyeva, G. N., Smolyan, Z. S., Fogel',  
Ts. I., Gulyakov, V. M., Kudryavtsev, Ye. N.

**TITLE:**

Ts. I., Gulyakov, V. M. Many  
Continuous method of producing cyclohexanone oximes

1

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1962, 18 - 19

PERIODICAL

TEXT: A two-stage, continuous method of oxime production has been developed. Not only could it be automated, it also produces better quality oximes, and reduces losses of hydroxylamine hydrosulfate (A):

### Cyclohexanone

Solution of oxime in cyclohexanone

### Solution of A

Stage I

Solution of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$   
and A

## Oxime

### solution

## Solution of

CHIEFS

Reaction I is conducted with an excess of A. The formation of cyclohexanone oximes follows the reaction

Card 1/8 2

100

33438  
S/064/62/000/001/001/008  
B110/B138

Continuous method of producing...

2  $\text{O}^-$  +  $(\text{NH}_2\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 2 \text{O}^-\text{NOH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  being neutralized by  $\text{NH}_3$ . Thus, the acidity indicates the stage of oxime formation. Preliminary experiments were carried out to determine  $\tau$ , the contact period which must elapse before the acidity of the reacting mass becomes constant, and the percentage extraction of A as dependent on its concentration in the initial sulfate solution. Results:  $\tau = 15 - 20$  min; optimum A concentration  $\sim 20$  g/liter. B and the stage II sulfate solution containing 20 - 25 g/liter of A pass continuously into oximato 1 (Fig. 1) of stage I. The resulting mixture is passed into 2, where it is neutralized with gaseous  $\text{NH}_3$ . The bottom layer in separator 3, spent sulfate solution, is passed into an evaporator, the upper one (oxime solution and B) into collector 4, and thence into stage II oximato 5, where it is mixed with a new A solution.  $\text{NH}_3$  is used in the stage II neutralizer 6. The upper oxime layer in separator 7 passes to the next stage, and the sulfate solution passes via collector 8 into oximato 1. A stoichiometric ratio must be preserved between the fresh amounts of B and A fed into 1 and 5. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

S/081/61/000/020/039/089  
B140/B110

AUTHORS: Kotlyar, I. B., Gulyakov, V. M.

TITLE: Optimum temperature of the regrouping process of cyclohexanone oxime in the lactam of  $\epsilon$ -aminocaproic acid

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 158, abstract 20Zh70 (Tr. po khimii i khimtechnol., (Gor'kiy) no. 3, 1960, 492 - 494)

TEXT: It has been found that the lactam of  $\epsilon$ -aminocaproic acid with maximum yield and optimum properties regarding the permanganate number is obtained by regrouping cyclohexanone oxime in  $H_2SO_4$  with 1 - 2%  $SO_3$  excess at 100 - 105°C. A schematic diagram of the production equipment is given.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

VVEDENSKIY, A.A.; YAKUSHKIN, M.I.; GULYAKOVA, T.N.; KIRYAKINA, N.T.

Ammonolysis of caproic and caprylic acids to nitriles. Khim.prom.  
no.1:11-14 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Hexanoic acid) (Heptanoic acid) (Nitriles)

GULYAKOVA, V.N.

AUTHOR: Andreyev, E.I. and Gulyakova, V.N.

133-5-19/27

TITLE: Control of the surface of wire rods by a magnetic suspension method. (Kontrol' poverkhnosti katanki metodom magnitnoy suspenzii).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, pp. 456 - 457, No.5. (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The method is based on magnetising rod specimens and dipping them into a suspension containing fine particles of a ferro-magnetic material. All defects are shown by ridges formed by particles of the suspension adhering along the line of cracks. There is no need to remove scale before testing. The method was tested on 4 426 specimens and was found to be satisfactory in respect to its sensitivity and ease of operation. The magnetising machine used (Fig.1) and the appearance of tested specimens with characteristic adherence of the powder along the defects (Figs. 2, 3) are shown. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Beloretsk Metallurgical Combine (Beloretskiy Metallurgicheskiy Kombinat)

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

L 52516-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) P2-6 IJP(c) JD/AT  
ACCESSION NR: AP5010708 UR/0181/65/001/004/1037/1042

AUTHOR: Gulyamov, K.; Tikhomirova, N. A.; Fridkin, V. M.

TITLE: Effect of high hydrostatic pressure on the photoconductivity of CdS single crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 4, 1965, 1037-1042

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, hydrostatic pressure, photoconductivity, nonequilibrium carrier, carrier lifetime

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to make direct measurements of the lifetimes of the carriers as a function of the pressure, and to obtain simultaneously information on the influence of pressure on the adhesion levels. The authors measured both the stationary photocurrent and the phenomenological lifetime of single-crystal CdS in the pressure interval up to 15,000 atm, using the high-pressure chamber shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. A standard test procedure was used. The theory underlying the determination of the true and phenomenological lifetimes of non-equilibrium carriers as functions of the pressure is briefly pre-

Card 1/3

L 52516-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010708

2)

sented. The test results show that the variation of the photoconductivity with pressure is due to changes in both the true and phenomenological lifetimes of the carriers. The information concerning the character of the carrier adhesion levels is not conclusive because of the narrow range of variation of the light intensity in the experiments. "The authors thank M. K. Sheynkman for valuable remarks." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Sep64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

L 52516-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5010708

O ENCLOSURE: 01

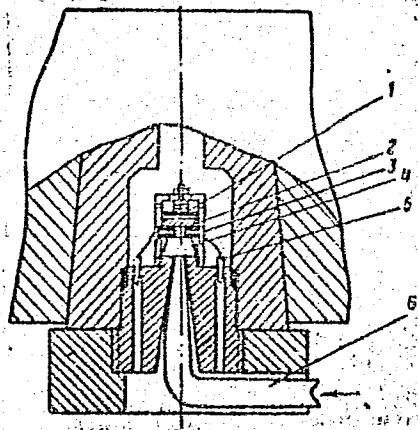


Fig. 1. Diagram of high-pressure chamber.

1 - Guard ring, 2 - crystal, 3 - silver electrodes, 4 - optical window made of quartz, 5 - electric leads insulated with polystyrene, 6 - light pipe.

LL  
Card 3/3

L 9259-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/T/EWP(k)/EXP(b)/ENA(c) IJF(c)

ACC NR: AP5022712 JD/WI/HI/GG/AT SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/009/2723/2725

44, 55 44, 55 44, 55 44, 55

AUTHOR: Gulyamov, K.; Tikhomirova, N. A.; Turyanitsa, I. D.; Fridkin, V. M.

44, 55

ORG: Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut kristallografii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Photoconductivity of HgI<sub>2</sub> single crystals under high hydrostatic pressures

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 2723-2725

TOPIC TAGS: mercury compound, iodide, single crystal, photoconductivity, pressure effect, high pressure research

ABSTRACT: Photocurrent was studied as a function of pressure up to 17,000 atmospheres at room temperature in single crystals of HgI<sub>2</sub>. Measurements were made on tetragonal single crystals (red mercuric iodide) grown from solution. Curves are given showing photocurrent as a function of incident wavelength for various hydrostatic pressures. The long-wave maximum corresponding to the fundamental absorption edge is shifted into the longer wave region as the pressure is increased. This maximum is located at 580 m $\mu$  ( $E = 2.14$  ev) at atmospheric pressure. The change in energy with pressure conforms to the law  $dE/dP = -(9 \pm 0.7) \cdot 10^{-6}$  ev/at. The photocurrent first decreases with pressure increase, passing through a minimum in the neighborhood of 700 atmospheres, and then increases with pressure up to 12,000 atmospheres. At about 13,000 atmospheres, a phase transition is observed which is accompanied by a drop in photo-

Card 1/2

L 9259-66

ACC NR: AP5022712

current. Thus the minimum at 7000 atmospheres is not due to a phase transition and is apparently caused by a change in carrier lifetime. This hypothesis is used as a basis for a model explaining the complex relationship between photocurrent and pressure for this compound. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,07/ SUBM DATE: 01Apr65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 (pw)

L 58927-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b)/EWA(c) PI-4 IJP(c) AD/04

ACCESSION NR: AP5011525 UR/0020/65/161/005/1060/1062

AUTHORS: Gulyamov, K.; Lyalchovitskaya, V. A.; Tikhomirova, N. A.;  
Fridkin, V. M.

TITLE: Anomalously large effect of pressure on the optical and ferroelectric properties of SbSI single crystals.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 5, 1965, 1060-1062

TOPIC TAGS: antimony compound, single crystal, ferroelectric property, pressure dependence, Curie point, electric field dependence

ABSTRACT: Earlier investigations of the optical and ferroelectric properties of SbSI single crystals and have lead to the conclusion that the coefficient  $dE_g/dp$  ( $E_g$  -- width of forbidden band,  $p$  -- pressure) has an anomalously large value. To check on this assumption, the authors have undertaken to determine  $dE_g/dp$  directly by measuring the shift of the edge of intrinsic absorption under the influence of hydrostatic pressure. The results, which are illustrated in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, show that single crystals SbSI have

Card 1/3

L 58927-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011525

an anomalously large shift of the edge of intrinsic absorption and of the Curie point with increasing pressure. The experimental results are qualitatively in agreement with the theory, and the previously observed shift of the absorption edge under the influence of an electric field can actually be related to the anomalously strong dependence of the width of the forbidden band on the pressure. This report was presented by A. V. Shubnikov. Original article has 2 figures

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27JAN65

ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS

NR REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 008

Card 2/3

L 58927-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011525

ENCLOSURE: 01

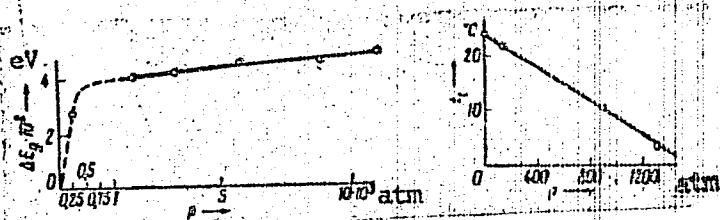


Fig. 1. Pressure variation of the width of the forbidden band (left) and of the Curie temperature (right) in single-crystal SBSI.

dm  
Card 3/3

L 04787-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(O)/ETI LIP(O) JOY/WW/A1  
ACC NR: AP6024469 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/007/2084/2086

AUTHOR: Gulyamov, K.; Tikhomirova, N. A.; Turyanitsa, I. D.; Fridkin, V. M.  
ORG: Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut kristallografiia AN SSSR)  
TITLE: Photoconductivity of  $SbI_3$  and  $BiI_3$  single crystals at high hydrostatic pressures

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 7, 1966, 2084-2086

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, spectral distribution, antimony compound, bismuth compound, iodide, forbidden band, pressure effect, carrier lifetime, electron recombination

ABSTRACT: Rhomboedrical crystals were grown from the gas phase in the form of plates measuring  $0.1 \times 0.5$  cm and their photoconductivity was investigated at pressures up to 14,000 atmospheres at room temperature. The measurements were made in a high-pressure multiplicator using a procedure described earlier (FTT v. 7, 1037, 1965 and earlier). The tests yielded plots of the spectral distribution of the photocurrent, the variation of the width of the forbidden gap with pressure, and the pressure dependence of the relative density of the dark current. The tests have shown that the maxima of the spectral distribution of the photocurrent shifts toward longer wavelengths for both crystals. The pressure dependence of the photocurrent was also measured. In  $SbI_3$  a strong increase in the photocurrent is accompanied also by an increase in the dark current, whereas in  $BiI_3$ , the dark current decreases under pressure.

Card 1/2

L 04787-67

ACC NR: AP6024469

while the photocurrent increases slowly. The observed increase in photocurrent is explained in accordance with a mechanism proposed in the earlier papers, wherein the increase in the photocurrent is due to the increase of the lifetime of the nonequilibrium carriers, which in turn is due to the change in the distance between the Fermi level and the recombination level. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

## APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617320004-8"

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68363

Author : Gulyamov, Kh.  
Inst : Fruit and Berry Institute imeni Shreder.  
Title : The Effect of Fertilizers and of the  
Number of Irrigations upon the Growth and  
Yield of Raspberries.

Orig Pub : Sots. s. kh. Uzbekestana, 1957, No 3, 56-57

Abstract : The experiments were performed at the Fruit and Berry Institute imeni Shreder. The Cuthbert and the Ever-Bearing Billiard strains were selected for the irrigation experiment, and the Cuthbert and Fastol'f strains were chosen for the fertilizer experiment. Before irrigation, soil moisture did not drop below 18 percent; 8, 12, and 16 irrigations were

Card : 1/2

Card : 2/2

GULYAMOV, Kh.: Master Agric Sci (disc) --- "Some biological features of the raspberry under the conditions of the Tashkent oasis". Tashkent, 1958. 20 pp  
(Uzbek Acad Agric Sci, Tashkent Agric Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 102)

MIRZAYEV, M.M.; KUZNETSOV, V.V.; CHEREVATENKO, A.S.; CHERNOVALOVA, V.P.; TOSHMATOV, L.T.; KUL'KOV, O.P.; AMINOV, Kh.; ZHIVOTINSKAYA, S.M.; SHREDER, A.G.; LEPLINSKAYA, A.A.; PAVLOV, A.K.; SHAPIROV, S.K.; KALMYKOV, S.S.; YAGUDINA, S.I.; QHIMAMOV, Kh.; DZHALALOV, Dzh. [translator]; SAIDAKHMEDOV, S. [translator]; BONDARENKO, M., red.; KADYROVA, R., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn. red.

[Fruit of Uzbekistan] Frukty Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo UzSSR, 1960. 6 books in fold. Abrikos, persik, sliva. 84 p. Granat, inzhir, khurma. 40 p. IAblonia, grusha, alva. 96 p. Mindal', orekh. 26 p. Vishnia, chereshnia. 18 p. Zemlianika, malina, smorodina. 36 p.  
(MIRA 16:7)

(Uzbekistan--Fruit--Varieties)

L 36892-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6018559

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/006/1907/1909

AUTHOR: Fridkin, V. M.; Gulyamov, K.; Iyakhovitskaya, V. A.; Nosov, V. N.; Tikhonova, N. A.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut kristallografii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Anomaly of optical properties of ferroelectric SbSI in the phase-transition region

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1907-1909

TOPIC TAGS: antimony compound, phase transition, Curie point, ferroelectric property, forbidden band, pressure effect, paraelectricity, electron interaction, phonon interaction, temperature dependence, absorption edge, optic property

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (DAN SSSR v. 161, 1060, 1965), where an anomalously large shift of the intrinsic-absorption edge was observed in SbSI single crystals with increasing pressure. The present study is devoted to a more detailed investigation of this shift, and discloses that the anomaly appears only in the vicinity of the phase transition. The authors measured the dependence of the width of the forbidden band  $E_g$  on the hydrostatic pressure  $p$  and the temperature  $T$  in the phase-transition region. The crystals were grown from the gas phase, the width of the forbidden band was determined by measuring the shift of the maximum of the photocurrent, and the high pressure was produced with apparatus described elsewhere (FTT v. 7, 4, 1965). The pressure was measured with a resistance manometer and the temperature was

Card 1/2

L 38892-66

ACC NR: AP6018559

measured in a vacuum thermostat. The results show that in the vicinity of the Curie point the values of  $dE_g/dT$  and  $(dE_g/dp)_T$  became anomalously large. Away from the phase-transition point, the variation of  $E_g$  is the same as determined by the direct electron-phonon interaction  $dE_g/dT \approx (dE_g/dT)_V$ , whereas in the phase transition region  $dE_g/dT$  is determined by the temperature expansion of the crystal and  $dE_g/dT \gg (dE_g/dT)_V$ . On going from the ferroelectric into the paraelectric region, the electron-phonon interaction terms decreases in absolute value by a factor of almost 2. The authors thank V. L. Bonch-Bruyevich, R. A. Suris, and A. P. Levanyuk for a discussion of certain results obtained in the present work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 MLP

L 13614-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3003106

S/0056/63/044/006/1829/1831 57

55

AUTHOR: Gulyamov, M.; Rybakov, B. V.; Sidorov, V. A.

TITLE: Ground state of the Be sup 6 nucleus

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiziki, v. 44, no. 6, 1963, 1829-1831

TOPIC TAGS: Be sup 6 nucleus, ground state width, reaction energy, Coulomb energy difference ratio, Li sup 6, He sup 6

ABSTRACT: The spectrum of the neutrons from the reaction Li sup 6 (p, n) Be sup 6 /<sup>19</sup> was investigated by the time-of-flight method using a multichannel fast-neutron spectrometer, at a proton energy of 9.96 MeV. The investigation was aimed at obtaining more precise values of the energy and width of the ground state of Be sup 6. The spectrometer was based on the use of natural modulation of the cyclotron beam and had a resolution time better than 3 nanoseconds, with the width of the channel of the time analyzer being about 0.85 nanosecond. A 256-channel unit was used with capacity 2 sup 16 pulses per channel. Readout was with a telegraph-type printer. The more precise value for the reaction energy obtained is -5.08 plus or minus 0.04 MeV and the width of the ground state of Be sup 6 is 0.14 plus or minus 0.04 MeV. The ratio of the differences in the Coulomb energies

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L 13614-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP3003106

of Be<sup>6</sup>, Li<sup>6\*</sup>, and He<sup>6</sup>, respectively, is found to be 1.86 plus or minus 0.05, which is somewhat higher than calculated on the basis of several assumptions, and suggests a somewhat higher correlation between the two last protons in the Be<sup>4</sup> nucleus. "The authors are grateful to O. D. Brill, V. V. Paramonov, and to the entire cyclotron crew for collaborating in the work." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

2

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Jan63 DATE ACQ: 23Jul63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF Sov: 005 OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

L 06497-67  
ACC NR: AP7000461

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/004/001/0093/00%

GULYAMOV, M.; RYBAKOV, B. V.; SIDOROV, V. A.

Reaction  $\text{He}^4$  ( $\text{He}^3$ , n)  $\text{Be}^6$

Moscow, Yadernaya Fizika; July, 1966; pp 93-96

ABSTRACT: The neutron spectrum for the reaction  $\text{He}^4$  ( $\text{He}^3$ , n)  $\text{Be}^6$  is investigated for the  $\text{He}^3$  ion energy of  $29.8 \pm 0.3$  MeV, using a fast neutron multichannel spectrometer, according to the time of flight. Neutron groups were detected, corresponding to the ground and first excited state of the  $\text{Be}^6$  nucleus. The energy ( $E^* = 1.73 \pm 0.1$  MeV) and width ( $\Gamma = 1.7 \pm 0.3$  MeV) of the  $\text{Be}^6$  excited state were determined. The differential cross-sections for the production of both neutron groups were measured for the angles  $0^\circ$ ,  $7.5^\circ$ ,  $15^\circ$ ,  $22.5^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$  and  $45^\circ$ , with respect to the incident  $\text{He}^3$  ion beam. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

[Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 37,330]

ORG: none

TOPIC TAGS: neutron spectrum, neutron cross section

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 23Mar65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 *h/c*

0923 11ES

L 1847-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/JG  
ACCESSION NR: AT5022290 UR/3136/65/000/B35/0001/0010

AUTHOR: Gulyamov, M.; Rybakov, B. V.; Sidorov, V. A.

TITLE: The reaction He super 4 (He super 3, n)Be super 6

SOURCE: Moscow, Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-835, 1965. Reaktsiya  
He<sup>4</sup>(He<sup>3</sup>, n)Be<sup>6</sup>, 1-10

TOPIC TAGS: helium, beryllium, nuclear reaction, neutron, nuclear cross section

ABSTRACT: The paper is devoted to a study of the states of the Be<sup>6</sup> nucleus in the reaction He<sup>4</sup>(He<sup>3</sup>, n)Be<sup>6</sup>. The work was carried out with the 1.5-m cyclotron at the Institut atomnoy energii im. I. V. Kurchatova (Institute of Atomic Energy). A fast-neutron multichannel spectrometer was used to analyze the neutron spectrum of the reaction on the basis of the time of flight at an energy of He<sup>3</sup> ions of 29.8 ± 0.3 MEV. The data were processed with a TsEM-2 computer. Groups of neutrons corresponding to the ground state and first excited state of the Be<sup>6</sup> nucleus were observed. The energies of the excited state of Be<sup>6</sup> ( $E^* = 1.73 \pm 0.1$  MEV) and its energy width ( $\Gamma = 1.7 \pm 0.3$  MEV) were determined. Differential cross sections of formation of both groups of neutrons at angles of 0, 7.5, 15.0, 22.5, 30.0, and 45.0° to the incident beam of He<sup>3</sup> ions were measured. Orig. art.

has: 3 figures.

Card 1/2

L 1847-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022290

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004

day  
Card 2/2

15-57-3-3374D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,  
p 132 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gulyamov, M.

TITLE: Sulfate-Resistant Cements Made From Portland Cement and  
Roasted Low-Kaolin Clays (Sul'fatostoykiye tsementy na  
baze portlandsementa i obozhzhennykh malokaolinitovykh  
glin)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the  
degree of Candidate of Chemical Science, presented to  
the In-t khimii AN UzSSR (Chemical Institute of the AS UzSSR),  
Tashkent, 1956

ASSOCIATION: In-t khimii AN Uz SSR (Chemical Institute AS UzSSR),  
Tashkent

Card 1/1

GULYAMOV, M.; TASHPULATOV, Yu.T. [deceased]

Sulfate-resistant cements based on portland cement and roasted low-  
kaolinite clays. Izv. AN Uz. SSR Ser. khim. nauk no.1:23-32 '57.  
(MIRA 13:10)

(Cement)

(Portland cement)

(Clay)

GULYAMOV, N.; TASHPULATOV, Yu.T. [deceased]

Effect of large batches of gypsum and sulfite residues from  
alcohol distillation (SSB) on the corrosion processes of "clayite"-  
portland cement. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.8:27-32 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Institut khimii AN UzSSR. Predstavлено chlenom-korr. AN UzSSR  
Kh. U. Usmanovym.  
(Portland cement--Corrosion)

GULYAMOV, M.; TASHFULATOV, Yu.T. [deceased].

Effect of a slightly active "clayite" on the strength of portland cement. Dokl. AN Uzb. SSR no.3:25-27 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR, Predstavлено членом-корреспондентом  
AN UzSSR Kh.U. Usmanovym.  
(Portland cement)

S

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and  
Pathological). Nervous System. Peripheral  
Nervous System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16938

Author : Gulyamov, M. G.

Inst : Not given

Title : On Connections of the Upper Cervical  
Sympathetic Ganglion

Orig Pub : Med. zh. Uzbekistana, 1958, No 7, 55-59

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

45

GULYAMOV, M.G.; TASHPULATOV, Yu.T.[deceased]

Effect of clayite on the stability and rate of corrosion of  
portland cement in mineralized water. Uzb.khim.zhur. no.1:  
79-85 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR.  
(Portland cement--Testing)

RAGOZINA, T.A.; GULYAMOV, M.G.

Hydrolysis of alumina-belite cements. Uzb. khim. zhur. no.3:  
59-65 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR.  
(Cement)

GULYAMOV, M.G.

Effect of sodium fluosilicate on the sintering of portland  
cement clinker. Uzb. khim. zhur. 7 no.5:11-19 '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR.

GULYAMOV, M.G.; KARIYEVA, F.

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Title : On the Peculiarities of the Disorders of Interaction of the Olfactive and Optic Analyzers in Pseudodementia

Orig Pub: Zdravookhr. Tadzhikistana, 1957, No 3, 8-11

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